

LIBERATE LODZ, KRAKOW, TARNOW

Entire German Eastern Front Has Collapsed, Says Moscow



Red Army Gathers Momentum: The 320 miles between Kielce and Berlin has now been shortened to 229 miles as the Red Army reached the border of Silesia last night at Praszka, within 60 miles of Breslau. Latest Red Army triumph swept in Lodz, the big textile center, as well as Krakow.

Allied Troops Capture 21 Towns in Western Bulge

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Warsaw Residents Find City a Cemetery

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FDR Launches 4th Term Today

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LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Red Army today captured Lodz and Krakow, the second and fourth cities of Poland, and blasted 31 miles inside East Prussia in one of two new offensives on the blazing Eastern Front.

In gains of up to 30 miles all along the front, the Soviet avalanche reached the border of German Silesia tonight in a 23-mile advance that carried Soviet troops to Praszka, within 60 miles of the Silesian capital of Breslau and 229 miles from Berlin.

Moscow announced tonight that the city of Tarnow, in southern Poland, had fallen together with more than 2,100 other places along the front.

The second new offensive was opened in southern Poland, while other Soviet forces advanced up the Polish corridor toward Danzig in an attempt to effect a grand encirclement of East Prussia. They were only two miles from the southwestern frontier of the Junker homeland.

The victories were proclaimed by Marshal Joseph Stalin in five Orders of the Day. In Moscow tonight saluting guns thundered for five hours, firing 28,992 times.

Along a 625-mile front, German armies were in full flight, lashed by swarms of Soviet planes, which flew 35,000 sorties in the last two days, and pursued by Soviet tanks, artillery and infantry.

20 MILES A DAY

The offensive still was still gathering momentum on its eighth day. The Moscow radio said: "Catastrophe has fallen on the German armies in Poland. The entire Eastern Front has collapsed. Only immediate surrender can help the Germans now."

Everywhere the Red Armies were advancing at an average speed of 20 miles a day. As they drew ever closer to Berlin the Free Germany radio in Moscow called on the German people to rise against "Himmler and his terror." Sabre-swinging Cossacks were slashing down Nazi groups trapped far behind advance Soviet spearheads.

In East Prussia, Marshal Stalin announced, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army in a five-day offensive broke strong German lines, routed fanatical resistance by Nazi veterans aided by ragtail home guard units, and advanced 28 miles along a 37-mile front.

Cherniakhovsky's forces were 31 miles inside East Prussia at Kraupischen and only 16 miles northeast of the rail hub of Insterburg. They drove to within four miles of Tilsit by taking Ranit and cleared the northeastern corner of Germany's easternmost province, by capturing 600 towns and villages.

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Allied Troops Take 21 Bulge Towns

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Germans fell back on a 125-mile front reaching from Holland to Luxembourg today, and lost 21 towns to the combined onslaughts of the British 2nd and U. S. 1st and 3rd armies.

The U. S. 7th Army, however, suffered a serious setback when the Nazis expanded their Rhine bridgehead northward above Strasbourg to weld a solid 40-mile front across northeastern Alsace.

Front dispatches reported that the Nazis had poured some 10,000 men, supported by giant Mark V and VI tanks, across the Rhine on the 7th's front and that patrols had reached within six miles of Strasbourg. Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men, however, generally were containing the Nazi assault against their east flank.

Supreme Headquarters, in a review of the Ardennes battle which cost the enemy 120,000 casualties and the Americans and British 55,421, acknowledged the new enemy attacks, saying the Germans had the advantage of short supply lines and fanatic troops.

DRIVEN BACK 3 MILES

To the north, the Nazis were driven back as much as three miles by the Americans cutting off the end of the Ardennes salient in Belgium and Luxembourg while the British widened their new invasion thrust into the upper Rhineland from southeast Holland.

The Yanks and Tommies fought through the winter's worst weather on the Western Front—gale-lashed snow and sleet—as they neared St. Vith, last Nazi stronghold in the Ardennes bulge. The stronghold town of Hogen and Schillberg on the road to the big Reich industrial center of Susseldorf, 36 miles away, were captured.

A late dispatch said that the British captured a dozen towns and hamlets as they advanced almost three miles into the Nazis' Gellinkirch-Roermond salient, north of Aachen.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st Army, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d captured 11 places, among them the Luxembourg stronghold of Diekirch, as the last part of the Ardennes bulge was whittled away. Dispatches said that the last Nazis were pulling out to the safety of the Siegfried Line, already under assault by Patton's men in the south.

NAZI REINFORCEMENT

The First Army ground southward from near the German border westward to the end of the bulge. The First Division seized Schoppen, in the southeastern corner of Belgium seven miles from Germany, and fought into the streets off Eberange, six miles north of St. Vith. The 30th Infantry captured Recht, four miles northwest of St. Vith and the highway junction of Poteaux, two miles southwest of Recht.

The 7th Army's most serious setback in the German southern offensive came when the Nazis burst out of their Gumbshelm bridgehead, seven miles north of Strasbourg, and seized the towns of Dallhunder, Dengolsheim, Stattmatten, Sessenheim and Herlisheim. That breakthrough with forces which had struck south from the Siegfried Line to the northern side of the Haguenau forest on a front stretching westward to Bitche. A dispatch said the Nazis were pouring men and machines across the Rhine on pontoon bridges and ferries from Gumbshelm to Karlsruhe.

Cite So. China Bombing Losses

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 19 (UP).—American losses in a three-day series of attacks against the south China coast from Hong Kong north to Formosa were 22 planes, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today, compared to enemy losses of 30 ships totaling 104,000 tons and 87 planes destroyed or damaged.

Tokyo Repulsed In Push on Luzon Left Flank

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Saturday, Jan. 20 (UP).—Japanese forces in the Rosario area along the American left flank on Luzon launched several attacks against Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's forces Wednesday night, but were repulsed, a communique said today.

Rosario, 14 miles southwest of Japanese-held Baguio, is just west of the main highway connecting enemy positions in the mountains around Baguio and the central Luzon plain. American forces entered the outskirts of Rosario Wednesday.

Southeast of Rosario, American forces pushed north up the highway from Bonoban and took Elson, five miles above Pozorrubio, the communique said.

Forces which took Elson advanced two and one-half miles along the highway from Bonoban to reach the town.

In the center, American forces advancing from Camiling pushed six miles southeast to Santa Ignacia, 12½ miles northwest of Tarlac.

3 Nazi Spies on Way, Says FBI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today called on Americans to be on the lookout for three German agents who are believed to be under orders to enter the United States on espionage and sabotage assignments.

Hoover said the three agents were trained at the German Espionage and Sabotage School at the Hague, Holland, last summer and were associated with Erich Gimpel and William Colepaugh, two Nazi spies captured in New York after landing in Maine from a German submarine.

The three men were described as: Max Christian Johannes Schneemann, a former Nazi Party member and SS man who speaks a little English and is fluent in French and Portuguese; five feet 11 inches tall, weighs about 160 pounds and is athletic; has a hand clasp tattooed on his right forearm, is a good swimmer, diver and horseman; described also as a good dresser and may be a gambler.

Hans Rudolf Christian Zuehlendorf, 25, speaks German, English and Spanish fluently; six feet tall, slender, weighs about 140 pounds; bears two scars on his right forehead and has a habit of cracking his false teeth.

Oscar Max Wilms, 37, speaks English with only a slight accent; five feet seven inches tall, weighs 127 pounds.

Franco's Radio Prays Nazis Will Halt Flight

The opinion that the German forces fighting on the Eastern Front will stem the Russian flood of iron was expressed yesterday by the Spanish Falange-operated radio at Madrid in a broadcast recorded by FCC.

"As you all know, we trust in heroes and saints," the broadcast said, "and when we read in the German communique of their deep moral strength it is more to the liking of the knights of Christianity who leave their tombs to fight in spirit against those sons of Satan."



President Roosevelt looks at the new inaugural medal which will be issued to commemorate his fourth term. Sculptor Jo Davidson, who headed the artists and scientists group for Roosevelt during the election campaign, is holding the medal. Joseph E. Davis, (left), chairman of the medal committee, and Alfons Lander look on. The medal bears FDR's likeness on one side and a print of the U. S. Constitution on the other.

Short Ceremony Today Opens FDR's 4th Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—President Roosevelt begins his fourth term tomorrow in a back porch inaugural ceremony without fanfare but solemnly fitting to the problems of war and peace which he faces in the four years ahead.

Soon after taking the oath of office once more, he is expected to leave for a conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin.

At his news conference today, Roosevelt summed up the past and future problems of his administration by remarking jocularly that the first 12 years are the hardest. He was asked whether his fourth term would be his last. Laughter was his answer.

The inaugural ceremony will be held on the White House south portico, witnessed by fewer than 7,000 guests standing on a lawn that the weather forecasters said would be wet with rain.

The sizable Roosevelt family, including six grandchildren, was gathered at the White House, but four familiar faces will be missing. Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, died soon after his last inauguration, and Col. James Roosevelt is the only one of his four sons who will attend. The others are on military assignment.

A 20-MINUTE CEREMONY

The ceremony will last less than 20 minutes and cost no more than \$2,000. Dressed in a business suit instead of the customary morning clothes, the President will speak about five minutes.

Attendance will be limited to Supreme Court justices, cabinet members, Congress, Military leaders, agency heads, diplomats, state governors, the Electoral College, Democratic national committeemen and special guests. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, the President's opponent in the 1944 election, will not attend. He received an invitation and sent his regrets.

The White House turned down thousands of requests for tickets, but the uninvited will be permitted to gather outside: the iron fence at the south end of the White House grounds, 400 yards from the speakers' stand.

The President will start the day with prayers at the White House, surrounded by his family and high Government dignitaries. In the past, he has attended church services on the morning of inauguration day.

The ceremony will begin at noon. Harry S. Truman, Mr. Roosevelt's

Inauguration Schedule

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Saturday's Inauguration Day program:

10 a.m. — Family prayers in the White House.

11:45 a.m. — Assembling of guests in back of the White House.

Noon — Inauguration ceremony on south portico of White House.

"Hail to the Chief," by Marine Band.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

Vice-President-Elect Harry S. Truman takes the oath of office from Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

President Roosevelt takes the oath of office from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

The President delivers his Inaugural Address.

Benediction by Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

1 p.m. — White House buffet luncheon for honor guests.

4:45 p.m. — White House tea and reception for electors and Democratic Party leaders.

third vice-president, will be sworn in first, taking the oath from Henry A. Wallace, his predecessor. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone will administer the oath to Mr. Roosevelt, and the President then will speak.

A White House luncheon for 2,000 special guests will follow. They will eat chicken salad, rolls, coffee and cake. At 4:45 p.m., a tea and reception will be given for some 1,800 Democratic committeemen and other party leaders. There will be a banquet at night for members of the Democratic \$1,000 club, contributors to the fourth term campaign.

The week-end began with a banquet tonight for members of the Electoral College who heard a message from the President. Speakers included Wallace, Truman, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, and Donald M. Nelson.

Bulge Drive Cost Nazis 120,000

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Paris, Jan. 19 (UP).—With the Ardennes salient pushed back almost to its starting point, Allied headquarters today released a review asserting the German winter offensive failed to reach any of its objectives despite the planning of Adolf Hitler and Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, and cost the enemy 120,000 casualties against 55,421 for the Allies.

Between Dec. 16 and Jan. 11, it continued, the Germans lost 40,000 men as prisoners, against 18,416 lost by the Allies.

Four panzer divisions were smashed, four panzer or panzer grenadier divisions were badly battered, a parachute division was destroyed, and half the infantry strength of eight Volksgrenadier divisions was eliminated.

The review pointed out that the Ardennes battle is not finished and the German initiative may extend through the winter, which hampers Allied "superior mobility" and "overwhelming air power."

"The December offensive was an all-out effort on the part of the enemy delivered in the greatest strength he could muster," said the review. "Captured orders confirm the importance which the German high command attached to this desperate effort."

It cost the Germans a "very heavy price for a relatively small gain in time and has not seriously affected our own plans and preparations for future operations."

"The enemy is now attacking us in the south. He may be expected to make full use of the advantages which the Siegfried Line confers on him—a first class natural and artificial defense system."

"But certain of the advantages on which he relies are transitory, and at best will last only during the winter months. These are restrictions by weather of our superior mobility and, above all, of our overwhelming air power."

The review gave Allied airmen a major share in turning the tide of battle, and admitted air losses on both sides were high.

Air forces "achieved complete paralysis of enemy movement in and into the battle area . . . and prisoners have testified to the great effect the operations had in limiting movement and starving the enemy of fuel, food and ammunition," it said.

Troop carrier aircraft flew 911 sorties to the 101st Airborne Division in Bastogne, and transported a full reserve airborne division from the United Kingdom for immediate use in battle.

Hit Nazi Trains In Yugoslavia

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Allied heavy bombers from Italy attacked German rail lines in Yugoslavia today and fighter bombers hit German armor concentrations in some sectors along the Western Front.

Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers of the Mediterranean air forces attacked rolling stock in the north and south rail yards at Brod, Yugoslavia, Rome dispatches said, and Lightning fighter bombers attacked two rail bridges, one of which was over the Bosna River 30 miles south of Brod.

Weather over the Western Front was spotty, with ice and sleet storms, presumably accounting for the failure of Allied heavy bombers to get into action during daylight hours.

Returning Warsaw Residents Find a Cemetery

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (UP).—More than 100,000 men, women and children are streaming across the thinly frozen Vistula from Praga to liberated Warsaw with picks and shovels to dig in the ruins of the city for bodies of relatives and friends and for household articles which might have escaped the German blight, dispatches said today.

The old royal castle, ancient St. John's Cathedral, the university, administration and utilities buildings are in ashes and main streets may be traced only by an occasional charred wall. Few residents find even traces of their homes, it was said.

Only one prominent building—which had been a residence for

German officers—remained relatively intact, correspondents reported.

Central Warsaw was found to be criss-crossed by huge ditches—mass graves for most of the pre-war inhabitants of the capital.

Inside the trenches, cutting the principal streets, were found many priceless paintings and objects of art, looted from museums, churches and palaces. But most such articles, dispatches said, were taken to Germany.

HERE A CITY USED TO BE

All the city's historical monuments and statues such as those of Chopin, the composer; Copernicus, the father of modern astronomy; Curie, discoverer of

radium, and of the old Polish kings had disappeared.

When Germans demolished the Chopin statue, the whisper went around Warsaw that it was "destroyed because Nazis were afraid he would play their funeral march."

Old Warsaw residents guiding correspondents through the city, would point to maps they carried and say mournfully:

"Here was the museum... here was the ministry."

A 17-year-old school girl, arriving at her ruined home, dug in the debris and found a bottle in which was a hardly legible note: "Here are buried five members of the Gutkowski family."

An Izvestia correspondent said that despite the horrible scenes of death and devastation the capital's outskirts had taken on a festive appearance.

Red and white Polish flags fly from all houses and balconies are decorated with the Polish coat of arms.

There are endless popular demonstrations, Izvestia said, in towns and villages within a 40-mile radius of Warsaw. Churches are holding special thanksgiving services.

The Polish embassy here received a report that due to the swift rush of the Red Army west of Warsaw between 10,000 and 20,000 interned civilians were rescued.

Churchill Wins Confidence Vote

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Churchill coalition government today won a larger vote of confidence than the House of Commons accorded it six weeks ago, although a large number of labor members again abstained from voting.

The vote was 340 to 7, compared to 309 cast Dec. 8, of which 30 were against the government. The total House membership is 615. In both instances, the principal question at issue was Britain's policy in Greece.

The vote, forced by a motion of Sir Richard Acland, leader of the Commonwealth Party, culminated a two-day debate which was opened yesterday by a two-hour Churchill flight of oratory.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who closed the debate for the government, again urged closer inter-Allied cooperation.

"We are not fully satisfied with the existing machinery for international cooperation on the political plane," he said. "We have been rather troubled about this for some time."

"It may be we could improve on that machinery. It may be that there ought to be more frequent contact, not necessarily between the heads of government, who have heavy charges to bear and cannot be constantly meeting."

"It may be between the foreign secretaries; I don't know, but I can tell the House this, that the issue of the machinery of our collaboration will certainly be among those to be examined at the meeting which, rumor has it, is to be held some time or other somewhere or other."

FDR Lauds Joint Economic Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—President Roosevelt, hailing a decision to continue the life of three joint American-Canadian-British boards until Japan is defeated, described them today as strikingly successful examples of allied cooperation.

The three boards are designed to coordinate the war efforts of the three countries in the fields of production, raw materials and food.

"We hear a good bit," Mr. Roosevelt's statement began, "about differences between the United States and Britain, but perhaps we hear less of how really effectively they are working together in winning the war; and, also, in meeting the economic problems of the areas they liberate."

Mr. Roosevelt singled out William L. Batt, U. S. member of the Raw Materials board, for special tribute.

Curtin to Resume Duties After Illness

CANBERRA, Jan. 19 (UP).—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin will resume his duties Jan. 22 after an illness of several months, it was announced today.



Murdered by the Nazis after he had been taken prisoner and disarmed, the body of this American soldier was uncovered in a field near Malmedy, Belgium, after the German offensive was rolled back. More than 100 prisoners were herded on this field by the Nazis and mowed down by machine guns. A few of the Yanks managed to escape and tell the story.

Stettinius to Attend 'Big Three' Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced today that he will accompany President Roosevelt to the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three.

Stettinius said he also would be present at the forthcoming meeting of American foreign ministers in Mexico City, now scheduled to begin on Feb. 15.



Stettinius brushed aside further questions on the timing of the two meetings and the possibility of his being able to attend the opening session of the Mexico City meeting.

Trenton Times Urges Vote for Pledge

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—A lead editorial in the Trenton Times, conservative daily newspaper, calls upon members of the CIO United Auto Workers to vote to uphold the no-strike pledge in the union's current referendum.

The editorial praises local labor leaders for urging members to continue the pledge.

Nazi Shot Soviet Tots To Amuse His Family

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Soviet Union today made public another report of ghastly Nazi crimes.

It charged that the commandant of one Nazi prison camp "amused" his wife and daughter by having Russian children tossed into the air for him to shoot with a tommy gun.

"His daughter applauded and cried: 'Papa, do it again; Papa, do it again; he did so,' the report said.

Published in the Soviet Embassy's Information Bulletin, it was entitled: "The Statement of the Extraordinary State Committee," on crimes committed by the Nazis in the Lvov region, former Polish territory.

The statement told of the "extermination" of 700,000 Soviet citizens plus the nationals of other United Nations in the Lvov region alone. It was long and detailed, naming many of the victims as well as some of the perpetrators.

Some of the most inhuman deeds cited were committed at the Yanovska camp where "a savage system of extermination" was perfected by S. S. Obersturmfuehrers Gustav Wilhouse, Franz Wozok and Fritz Geabauer. Wilhouse, the report said, "partly for sport and partly to amuse his wife and daughter, used regularly to fire from a tommy gun on the balcony of the camp office at war prisoners occupied in the work shops. Then he would pass his tommy gun to his wife, who also shot at them. On one occasion, Wilhouse made someone toss two four year old children into the air, while he fired at them."

EXCERPTS

"With my own eyes," a former inmate of the camp told the commission, "I saw Gebauer strangle women and children. I saw him place them to freeze in barrels of water in the depth of winter. The victims were tied hand and foot and remained in the barrels until they froze to death."

"Wozok liked to hang war prison-

ers to poles by the feet, and leave them in this position until they died. The chief of the investigation department of the Yanovska camp, Heine, used to perforate the bodies of war prisoners with a stick or iron rod; he used to pull out the fingernails of women prisoners with pliers, then undress his victims, hang them by the hair and set them swinging. Then he would shoot at the 'moving target.'

"The witness Kirschner informed the investigation commission that Wepke, a Gestapo commissar, boasted to the camp executioners that he would cut a boy into two parts with one blow of a hatchet. They did not believe him, so he caught a 10-year old boy in the street, forced him to his knees, made him put his palms together and hide his face in them, and with a single blow of the hatchet slashed him in two."

"The Germans conducted their tortures, beatings and shooting to the accompaniment of music. For this purpose they organized a special orchestra of prisoners. They told composers to write a special tune, which they called 'The Death Tango.' Not long before the camp was liquidated the Germans shot all the members of the orchestra."

Young Paper Bale Artists Rewarded

Mayor LaGuardia presented war stamp awards to 43 school children yesterday afternoon who had made the best decorative home paper balers in the WPB-CDVO salvage contest.

The first prize of \$10 in stamps went to Henry Wachter of St. Bartholomew's School, Elmhurst, L. I.

Wheeler and Vandenberg Hit in Soviet Article as Compromisers

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—Mentioning Sen. Burton K. Wheeler by name, the Red Star commentator Konstantin Hoffman today declared the Germans are "exerting themselves politically and attempting to activate certain pro-fascist groupings in the Anglo-Saxon countries, to secure a compromise peace."

Sen. Vandenberg's name was also linked by Hoffman with those who talk about a "just" peace.

The Germans realize, said Hoffman, they are "incapable of averting final defeat by military means."

Referring to Reichscommissar Walther Funk's recent statement that Allied liquidation of German

concerns after each victory is producing "chaos," and that without a healthy German economy there cannot be a healthy European economy, the Red Star writer said:

"Funk knows that in the Anglo-Saxon countries the admirers of German methods are consolidating the position and might of the big monopolies. Funk drew the conclusion that business circles in America should, in their own interests, oppose the realization of the final Allied war aims."

Hoffman then referred to Senators Wheeler and Vandenberg, who talk about a "just" peace, and Dorothy Thompson, who wants German industry untouched.

"Such desires," continued Red Star, "are obviously contrary to the national efforts of the American people in the present war. They'll lead not to a shortening of the war, but its prolongation. It's because the German situation is hopeless that they are indulging in 'psychic' attacks."

Because they are losing the second world war, Hoffman said, "the Germans are straining all efforts to create conditions which will enable them to prepare for a third world war. The calls for a soft peace for Germany, which are dictated by particular and egotistical interests of certain groups, merely play into the hands of Germany."

Ohio Mine Parley Backs FDR Policy Despite Lewis

By A. KRCHMAREK

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The biennial convention of district No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of America held in Columbus passed a series of significant resolutions in sharp contrast to the actions of the international convention, and more in keeping with the desires of the membership.

Recognizing that "the first and greatest problem before our nation is to win the war, win it decisively and as quickly as possible" the convention expressed satisfaction over the momentous developments of 1944 and greeted the leaders of the United Nations—Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai Shek. It concluded by pledging "our Commander-in-chief our full moral and material support, a maximum and continuous production of coal, to help achieve these aims on the firm foundation established at the Teheran and Dumbarton Oaks Conferences."

This position was further strengthened by another resolution requesting the Army to grant permission for a Committee of Miners to tour the Western Front, and thus help establish closer understanding between the fighting front and the home front. The discussion showed real concern over the use of the strike, examples were cited by delegates how soldiers, former coal miners, were boycotted by their buddies at the front to show their resentment over the strikes at home.

Even John Owens, district president, was moved to say in his opening remarks that "no coal miner wants to see any industry close down in the midst of this world crisis. We will try to work out a new contract, at the expiration of the old, without any interruption of work. We pledge our support to our Government."

FOR FDR'S JOB PROGRAM

On the question of postwar employment the convention went on record in full support of Roosevelt's proposals to ensure 60 million postwar jobs "which can best be realized by the expansion of world markets on the basis of peaceful agreements between democratic nations; and by the expansion of domestic markets through increasing the purchasing power of the working people." This resolution also urged the immediate establishment of a joint committee of Miners, Mine Owners and Gov-

ernment to study the problems of the coal industry for postwar requirements.

The convention discussion showed that the autonomy issue is by no means dead. Delegate after delegate hammered on this important issue, while John O'Leary international vice president and Percy Tetlow, personal representative of John L. Lewis, listened in uncomfortable silence.

No one spoke against it and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A resolution asking for the establishment of a state FEPC committees in both Ohio and West Virginia was also passed. The question of Mine Safety Legislation and practices provoked the greatest discussion in the entire convention. The needless slaughter of coal miners continues. Shocking examples of neglect were cited by the delegates from many mines.

There was evidence throughout the convention of a concern on the part of leaders over the lack of enthusiasm and support for John L. Lewis. Two telegrams were sent by Lewis both asking for support. Percy Tetlow, the international representative, made a long, rambling and disconnected speech, the main theme of which was that the miners must give support to Lewis in the coming contract negotiations. This concern is certainly well founded and is very evident from any discussion with the miners. Tetlow went into a long glorification of Lewis and when he reached the climax, which in previous years was a signal for great applause, he was met with a deafening silence. Still trying to warm up the delegates to the subject, he then eulogized John Owens appointed by Lewis as district president. Again as he reached the peak of his glowing tribute not a hand moved to applaud. In sharp contrast however, was the response of the delegates when it was announced that Gov. Frank J. Lausche would speak at the convention. There was suppressed excitement.

The miners had voted for Lausche overwhelmingly over the opposition of Owens and Lewis.

State Anti-Discrimination Measure Faces Stiff Fight in Legislature

By MAX GORDON

The 23-man special state legislative commission on discrimination met here yesterday at the Hotel Commodore to approve a final report on legislation to be submitted to the Legislature before Feb. 1.

While the meeting was a private affair and no statement was issued, it is known that the report will contain a proposal for the most sweeping piece of modern anti-discrimination legislation yet proposed. The proposed legislation will bar discrimination in employment and set up a full time commission against discrimination as part of the State Executive Department.

The commission is to consist of five men, to be chosen by the Governor, and will have power to investigate all cases of job discrimination, subpoena witnesses, and order offending parties to stop discrimination. Should its orders be disobeyed, it is empowered to go to the Supreme Court to compel obedience.

The commission report is expected to be unanimous, with no minority report to be issued, though sharp differences are known to exist within the commission.

OPPOSITION POWERFUL

Some of the commission members representing big industry have been trying to emasculate the bill through the inclusion of crippling amendments. Frank Columbus, legislative director of two of the railroad brotherhoods, has tried to knock out provisions prohibiting discrimination by unions. While the AFL representative, state secretary-treasurer E. W. Edwards, has been ill for several weeks, the State Federation of Labor leadership is reported lukewarm toward the measure.

The opposition has been extremely active and is expected to continue that way in an effort to kill the measure or cripple it by amendment after it reaches the Legislature.

In its final form, the bill retains some of the weaknesses of an earlier version, which was sharply criticized at public hearings last month. The chief objectionable feature, accord-

ing to reports, is that which calls for court review of the facts determining commission decisions, as well as the law. This provision has been modified somewhat from the earlier draft but there is fear that it may still prove an obstacle to proper administration.

Advocates of the measure consider it a historic advance not only for New York State, but for the nation. Similar bills are pending in Congress and in other state legislatures. It is felt that passage in New York would spur action elsewhere.

Hence its backers feel that despite its weaknesses it should receive strong positive support from popular organizations of all kinds. This is particularly true because of the powerful opposition it is receiving. There may, however, be a united effort on the part of interested leaders and groups to knock out all provision for judicial review of the facts.

Slated to head the permanent commission is Charles H. Tuttle, counsel for the temporary commission and a conservative Republican. The CIO, which is strongly supporting the bill, is pushing for the inclusion of a suitable labor man on the commission.

27 Reinstated At Navy Depot

Emilio Massa, CIO local president, and 26 others fired from the Brooklyn Naval Clothing Depot last week, have been reinstated, it was announced yesterday by their union, United Federal Workers, Local 204.

The UFW had charged the firings were discriminatory. At a Washington conference Navy officials told the union representatives that Capt. Charles D. Kirk, supply officer in command, would confer on labor relations involved in the dismissals.

GROPPERGRAMS



The Japanese are fighting a Luzon battle.

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

BRIEFS

NEED TO DRAFT NURSES TOLD TO HOUSE HEARING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—In a period when 27,000 nurses were being graduated from civilian schools, the Army, despite its need, was able to increase its nursing personnel by "only slightly more than 2,000," Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk said today.

Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, testified before the House Military Affairs Committee in support of President Roosevelt's request for Selective Service legislation to draft 20,000 nurses urgently needed by the Army and Navy. The bill would affect registered nurses from 18 to 45.

Kirk said Army hospitals in this country are now receiving from 30,000 to 32,000 patients monthly from foreign theaters, "compared to 8,500 a month in the first half of 1944—an increase of 270 per cent."

The Army now has 40,000 nurses but needs nearly 60,000 Kirk said.

MANY NATIONS JOINING IN HONORING POWELL

Six representatives of foreign governments have now accepted invitations to attend labor's salute to Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., which will be held tonight at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave.

They are the vice-consul of Great Britain, the consul-general of Peru, the vice-consul of the Soviet Union, the vice-consul of the French Provisional Government, the deputy vice-consul of the Chinese Government, the vice-consul of Haiti.

Forty-five unions affiliated with the Negro Labor Victory Committee have reserved boxes. An additional 40 have purchased tickets.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in a letter to Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, sponsor of the Presidential Inaugural Ball and Salute wrote yesterday that he definitely would be there and that "you have my best wishes for the success of the affair."

KINGS ALP COLLECTING CANS OF MILK FOR ITALY

The Kings County Committee for Milk for the Children of Italy yesterday announced a drive for 100,000 cans, according to chairman Rocco Franceschini and co-chairman Joseph Catalanotti.

Cans are being collected at all Kings American Labor Party clubs.

Franceschini is treasurer of the Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers, and Catalanotti is a vice president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

News Capsules Housekeeper's Veto

President Roosevelt could override congressional protests against a White House "front porch" inaugural and get away with it. But when his housekeeper objected to his choice of chicken a la king for 2,000 guests at luncheon—well, there will be no chicken a la king. "We aren't going to have that because it's hot," Mrs. Henrietta Nesbit explained firmly as she completed Saturday's arrangements. "And you can't keep it hot for all those people." Here is the menu: chicken salad (it was a compromise), rolls, coffee and cake (unfrosted). There'll be no butter for the rolls. Mrs. Nesbit serves butter to the White House family at only one meal a day—breakfast.

Pvt. Karl Gustav Hulten of Boston took the witness stand in Old Bailey in London yesterday, to assert that his shooting of a London cab driver was accidental and that he never would have taken the fatal ride had it not been for the taunts of his girl friend, a blonde strip-tease dancer. Hulten said he hailed the taxi at

midnight, Oct. 6, after the dancer, 18-year-old Elizabeth Marine Jones, kept urging him to "go out and rob a cab." "As we drove along I had my gun in my lap," the paratrooper said. "It had fallen out of my belt because of the jouncing of the car. I asked the driver to stop the cab and as I was getting up with my arm on the right arm rest, my sleeve caught on the door and jerked me and the gun went off."

The funeral of Sen. Francis T. Maloney was held in Meriden, Conn., yesterday, with thousands of mourners attending the rites in St. Joseph's Church. The city's fire alarm sirens sounded 50 times, once for each year the Senator lived, as the casket was borne into the church.

Dr. Mayo R. Purple, of East Hampton, Conn., a captain in the Army Medical Corps was burned to death yesterday when fire destroyed the Hotel Bishop. More than 30 other guests were rescued from the four-story brick building across from the Yale campus.

Buffalo UAW Forms Pro-Pledge Committee

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Key leaders of the CIO United Auto Workers in this area have formed a Niagara Frontier Committee to Uphold the no-strike referendum in the union's current referendum on the pledge.

Among those serving are: John McLeod president, UAW Local 424; Robert Henning, president, Lockport local; Robert Wilson, vice-president, Local 774; James Conway, president, Local 425; Angie Hanlie, former president, Women's Auxiliary; Fred Boschert, chief committeeman, at Bell Local 501, and many others.

The committee has issued a newspaper for UAW members urging a

yes vote. The Bell local has formed a keep-the-pledge committee of its own.

A Greater Buffalo CIO Council meeting endorsed the letter of CIO President Philip Murray urging reaffirmation. Forces advocating revocation tried to block Council action on the grounds that it was a "UAW matter" but Hugh Thompson, regional CIO director, held the pledge was general CIO policy. The final vote was 92 to 19.

James Miller, CIO secretary, a delegate from UAW Local 424, called for full activity to assure reaffirmation.

Stoppage at Loose-Wiles Plant Terminated by Army Order

A stoppage which interrupted production at the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Queens, was called off yesterday under army pressure. The army intervened because a fourth of company output is army K rations.

Tied up in the stoppage, which involved 1,800, is a 2-year dispute between AFL Bakery Local 405 and a CIO union, Local 25 of Samuel Wolchok's United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees. Immediate target of both contesting unions appears to be the National Labor Relations Board.

The AFL, challenging results of an NLRB May, 1944, Loose-Wiles

election, won by CIO, awaits a hearing. Pending the hearing, certification of CIO has been delayed.

Jack Fletcher, Local 25 secretary, said the stoppage Thursday occurred in protest against NLRB delays. A final hearing date has now been set for next Thursday.

The situation caused William A. Galvin, president of Bakery Local 405 to demand a Congressional probe of the NLRB, a demand already raised by the AFL nationally and in many parts of the country. Galvin demanded the probe on the grounds that a "conspiracy is being perpetrated" by company and CIO union.

Detroit UAW Members Now Getting Ballots on Pledge

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Detroit locals of the CIO United Auto Workers will be receiving their ballots in the union's no-strike pledge referendum between now and Jan. 28, Nat Ganley, member of the national committee in charge of the poll, said here today.

'Ballots are being sent out from here.

Many ballots have already gone out but voting will be under way through the first part of February as the union canvasses its million and a quarter members on whether the pledge of uninterrupted production will be continued.

Beginning with Feb. 10, Ganley said, applications will start flooding into the union for request ballots from those who did not receive them through normal channels.

Committee estimates on these run as high as 100,000. Such individual request ballots will be voted between Feb. 10 and Feb. 17. The entire vote will be tabulated in March, Ganley said.

INDIANA ACTIVE ON POLL

Chevrolet Amalgamated UAW Local 226 and Allison UAW Local 923 both reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge at a membership meeting recently. Local 226 is sending its resolution to all UAW locals in the region.

A statewide Indiana Keep-the-Pledge Committee has been formed with Arnold Atwood, regional UAW director, as honorary chairman and James McEwen, South Bend UAW leader and state CIO president, as active head.

Powers Hapgood, regional CIO director, and Walter Frisbie, state CIO secretary are advisory committee members. Key UAW leaders from many areas are members. State headquarters in the CIO office, 241 W. Maryland, Ind.

William Atwell, president of the Madison County CIO, is leading the drive for reaffirmation in Anderson, Ind. Peter Sink, Madison CIO secretary, a member of Samuel Wolchok's Retail and Wholesale International, is a leading advocate of the pledge.

Father of sons in the armed services, he told a Daily Worker reporter: "I will take no part with anyone who obstructs the war effort of the United States."

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Guard Seniority In Work Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—In a decision that may serve as a precedent in cases arising under a work-or-be-drafted law, the War Labor Board held today that workers transferred from one job to another by government order are entitled to protection of their seniority rights.

The ruling, issued in the case of the Bendix Aviation Corp., Norwood, Mass., decreed that any employee released for employment in another establishment in response to a War Manpower Commission order "shall have his seniority preserved and accumulate seniority in the same manner as if he remained in the company's employ."

The WLB said the ruling, adopted unanimously, was made in order to increase war production. Fear of loss of seniority has prevented many skilled workers from transferring to jobs in war plants with critical labor shortages.

The issue was raised in the Bendix case by the United Electrical Workers, CIO.

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Helen Horton, Charter C. P. Member, Dies

Helen Horton, veteran Communist and manager of the Spanish War-Louse during the Spanish Republic's war against fascism, died late Thursday from a heart attack.

Born in Springville, N. Y., April 19, 1878, Mrs. Horton was educated in Buffalo where she began to teach

at the age of 16. She was a charter member of the Communist Party to which she brought hundreds of recruits. In her long struggle in behalf of people's rights, she fought especially for the rights of women. There will be no funeral services.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A leading 5th Ave. men's clothier is placing on sale for a limited time his entire stock of nationally famous overcoats, topcoats and suits at one-third off the prices marked on all price tags—almost unbelievable for such top quality clothes in these days of higher labor, woolen and material costs.

Here men can select their overcoats, topcoats and suits from a huge stock of fine domestic and imported fabrics at prices now starting at 28.64—from such reputable mills as Hockanum, Princeton, Kingsley, Montrose and Jas. MacDonald of Scotland... fine mills, fine fabrics, fine clothes hard to beat.

Whatever your preference may be, you can be sure these values need no high pressure selling—every garment sells itself. Should you later decide you're not satisfied with your purchase, just bring it back, and your money will be returned without any red tape whatever.

This tremendous stock of exceptional values in men's suits, topcoats and overcoats is beautifully tailored of 100% virgin wool in the newest patterns, models and shades for regulars, longs, shorts, stouts and short stouts, sizes 34 to 52... so complete a stock no man can possibly fail to find a garment to suit him, be it one at \$28.64 or one up to \$39.84.

These values are now being offered at the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., 91 Fifth Ave., between 16th & 17th Sts., N. Y. The big store on the street floor. Look for No. 91. Look for Ted Brooks. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A large stock of ladies' fine suits and coats, mannishly tailored of choice men's fabrics, reduced proportionately.

If ever you saw outstanding clothing values, you'll recognize these at a glance. We urge you to see them today.

\$15,000,000 Back Pay Won By Sperry UE

Sperry Gyroscope Co. workers will soon cut a \$15,000,000 million in retroactive pay, awarded to their union, Local 450 of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, under a War Labor Board decision.

Approximately 50,000, many of them no longer in company employ, share in the bonanza which results from approval of the union job evaluation plan eliminating certain job differentials.

Owing to the complications of estimating thousands of individual rates, back to Jan. 15, 1943, retroactive date, management and union will strive to arrive at a flat formula for payment, which must be submitted to the WLB for final approval.

Improvements in wage progressions and rate ranges are included in the plan the board approved.

City CIO Acts On Manpower

Backing the President's call for steps to meet the manpower need, the Greater New York Council of the CIO, in a resolution adopted at its regular meeting, declared that "necessary legislation" can most rapidly be arrived at only through the immediate convening of a conference of labor, industry, agriculture and government leaders.

The resolution also opposed the provisions in the May-Bailey Bill for work battalions for shirkers, and for military control of manpower administrations.

The resolution also called for tightening up and planning of manpower utilization and joint management-labor cooperation for that purpose.

Under discussion, a number of delegates thought "more positive" steps should be taken for national service, expressing a fear that anti-labor forces will seize the initiative. But the general opinion prevailed that the resolution favors any legislation, including national service, that would be agreed upon.

VET PROBLEMS

The problems of returning veterans also came up for discussion following a report in which all CIO affiliates were advised to form veteran committees immediately. Calling attention to disruptive groups that are already sowing confusion among veterans, Bernard Willis, reporting for the committee, stressed that the main stream of veteran organization will be the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He advised that returning soldiers join these two groups, noting that the leaders of both expressed willingness to work with labor.

Bernard Canal, reporting for the legislative committee called for protests against the proposal to raise commercial rent ceilings by 25 percent. Organizations should demand that ceilings stay as of March, 1943, he said. He also warned against a new attempt in the legislature to kill minority parties in the state by the expedient of requiring candidates to be members of the party of which they are candidates.

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WARSAW-LODZ-KRAKOW

A Revealing Speech

WE COMMEND to the attention of the American people a speech made Wednesday by Republican Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska before the American Tariff Association.

First, let us note that Sen. Wherry is no ordinary Senator. He was selected by the Republican Senate caucus as GOP whip even though in Congress only two years. He is, or was, regional director for the Republican National Committee, covering 22 states, and is GOP chairman in his own state.

When he speaks, therefore, he is expressing the thinking of one who is dominant in national Republican ranks.

In Wednesday's speech he bluntly attacked the whole basis for world cooperation, political and economic, after the war. He condemned Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, the Reciprocal Trade Treaties and, in fact, foreign trade itself.

The threat to our participation in world postwar economic arrangements contained in this speech by so influential a Republican cannot but have its effects on coalition unity today. It will, for instance, increase British misgiving regarding our postwar policies, which is the greatest single source of current friction within the United Nations.

Wherry says openly what Gov. Dewey and Sen. Vandenberg found expedient to say with greater subtlety. He, along with Vandenberg, reveals that the dominant GOP senatorial bloc intends to ignore the popular will as expressed in the recent elections, not only by the victory of President Roosevelt but by the fact that Dewey was forced to pay lip service to international collaboration. How large numbers of the 22,000,000 Dewey voters actually felt was indicated by their rejection of the Hamfishes, the Stephen Days and the Gerald Nyes.

As per formula, Wherry resorts to red-baiting. The concept of expanded foreign trade, it seems, has now become a sign of communism because Earl Browder advocates it.

Browder's advocacy of sharp increase in our foreign trade after the war is in the interests both of world peace and domestic prosperity. Wherry's program is one of criminal irresponsibility toward every section of the American people.

His speech renders a service, however, in that it underscores the fact that powerful opposition exists to the program of world collaboration so profoundly desired by the people. It should aid in putting us on guard against the various maneuvers of the GOP leadership designed to defeat that program.

It should make us alert to the fact that it cannot be carried by the President alone. He needs the vigorous, united, persistent backing of the people.

The Urgency Is Greater

SINCE the President's Jan. 6 message to Congress in which he called for national service legislation, the Allied armies have scored great victories on the military fronts. Some people are already viewing the amazing unprecedented sweep of the Red Army towards the German border and conclude that perhaps we will now get by without the legislation the President requested.

It seems that every time the Axis loses heavily on the battlefields it scores gains on our home front. The ups and downs of sentiment in our war effort have been like a curse upon our manpower picture.

Writing last Wednesday to the House Military Affairs Committee which is considering the May-Bailey Bill, the President stressed that events since his message have made service legislation not less, but more urgent. This is not a contradiction. We are at the climax of the war's fighting. The demand from our fronts is far greater. The principle that every citizen must be useful for the war effort is most urgent precisely at this moment when everything the front needs must be guaranteed.

This is the viewpoint that must underlie consideration of legislation now before Congress. Amendments to the May-Bailey Bill should be proposed from the standpoint of solving the problem that the President put before the people and blocking the designs of those who seek to pervert it into an anti-labor measure.

By seizing the initiative in that spirit, labor could make certain that resultant legislation will be the proper kind.



Between the Lines

Churchill's New Themes

by Joseph Starobin

WINSTON CHURCHILL

did not present a pleasant sight, as he stood before the House of Commons on Thursday—nervous, irritable, fighting in many directions to stabilize a foreign policy that cannot be stabilized on its present basis. British diplomacy has been in a deep crisis, at least since November. This crisis will not pass easily. We have to understand its roots, and also notice some new themes, directed very clearly to the most reactionary circles of our own country.



Why, since November? Well, if you go back, the picture becomes something like this: Churchill had met with President Roosevelt in September, in the midst of profound changes in Europe. In addition to many decisions on the Far East and Italy, he came away with the beginnings of reasonable economic concessions from the United States. This was the lend-lease agreement, subsequently negotiated by Lord Keynes.

In October, Churchill travelled to Moscow, where he reached a political agreement on the Balkans. As he told us Thursday, it was not a partition of Europe, or a division into spheres. It was a joint Anglo-Soviet policy, based on a common democratic platform. There was no trace in his Oct. 27 report of any fears for "Communist dictatorships" anywhere.

Then Churchill and Eden visited Paris on Armistice Day. They came with a proposal for a western European bloc, and the ground had been prepared by the recognition of France as well as a very frank discussion in the British press. Churchill wanted a cartelization of German, French and Belgian industry under British leadership. This had serious political implications for the treatment of western Germany which were indicated in advance by the British attempt to overthrow the Bonomi government of Italy in those very days.

When Things Went Wrong

At this point, everything went wrong. The French insisted on an independent policy toward Germany and Europe as a whole. It suddenly became clear to the British, from the events in Italy, Belgium and Greece, that the democratic movements were very strong

—even where there were no Red Army men.

On top of this, came the Lord Swinton's discovery at the Chicago air conference (which opened Nov. 1), that the United States intended to press the British to the wall economically. After the President's reelection, this "freedom-of-everything-for-us" tendency in the United States was intensified.

Churchill suddenly realized that a joint Anglo-Soviet policy in eastern Europe did not relieve Britain of strong, popular pressures everywhere else. And the economic concessions of Quebec did not mean a conciliatory economic policy from this country. On top of it all, the compensation of a western European bloc was no longer available.

This accounts for the panic in the British Foreign Office. It was as though a big cake was being baked, which suddenly collapsed in the oven; whereupon the ordinarily skillful British cooks began to drop eggs and salt all over the kitchen.

Ready to Act As Gendarme

Churchill has escaped a catastrophe in Greece "by the skin of his teeth," as he says. To be more exact, by the skins of the Greeks. He has revised the unfavorable relationship of forces in that small country in a most brutal manner, and the end is not yet. But he has raised the bugaboo of what he calls "Trotskyism" for a very definite purpose.

On the one hand, he wants to make it appear that "Stalinism" sides with him, which is of course mean and evil nonsense. On the other hand, he is beckoning for the support of the most reactionary American circles. He is saying, in effect: "If you help me with more reasonable economic policies, I will pursue the Greek affair in other parts of Europe, and will serve as a gendarme for you wherever I can."

Churchill reminds the United States that it is the greatest military power on earth, asking: what do you intend to do with this power? That is the clear motif in

Thursday's speech. Churchill is actually saying to Sen. Arthur Vandenberg: "I notice your party voted for a permanent Dies Committee; I notice you are worried about the democratic advance in Europe? Well, I did the best I could by my settlement in Moscow last October. You ought to support me, instead of criticizing me. You ought to help instead of hindering."

And he is also saying to the British public reproachfully: "Give me some more time, and we'll get out of the present jam."

But there are many contradictions in such an approach, and no British policy can really be stabilized on this basis. First, the peoples of western Europe will not easily submit to repetitions of the Greek affairs. In Greece itself, the resistance is by no means over, and Churchill himself admits that when northern Italy is liberated, the shift must be profoundly leftward.

At any rate, there is no hope of stability in western Europe in this fashion. Already, the Belgian government has thrown up its hands. Premier Hubert Pierlot disarmed the resistance, but he cannot govern the country and asks the Allied mission to do so. And the United States needs stability in the west for its economic needs. You can't trade with a demoralized Italy or Belgium; all you can do is bring relief ships to Europe, and there is no money in that.

The second contradiction is that the appeasement of American reactionary circles won't work. A Winthrop Aldrich, or an Arthur Vandenberg are not easily appeased. In return for a reactionary, anti-Soviet course in Europe, they will give hardly enough to keep the British economy going; and they will want a clear field in the Near East, in the Far East and in Latin America.

The longer Britain pursues such a line, the harder it will be for the more conciliatory American circles, represented by the President and the progressive movement as a whole, to help understand or help the harassed men of London.

Worth Repeating

THE PRO-NAZI STATEMENT of F. C. Crawford, former president of the National Manufacturers Association, is scorching by The New Republic in its Jan. 15 issue, in which it says in part: The wickedest public statement we have seen in a long time is the report of France made a few days ago by Frederick O. Crawford, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers. If Goebbels reads this speech, he will certainly want to give Mr. Crawford a medal.

Today's Guest Column

FROM the views expressed at the international conference on the Far East, from which I wrote this column, it is evident that Japan is in for the very tough treatment she deserves. There is no compromise whatsoever on the policy of unconditional surrender; nationals of all groups agree that she must be thoroughly and decisively beaten, occupied by a large United Nations force and completely disarmed.

We have, however, been concerned here less with the military aspects of Japan's defeat than with the treatment of Japan in the period immediately after defeat and in the longer term policies which must be adopted before Japan is permitted once again to join the family of nations. On these questions, we have reached general agreement on a number of very important points. Before listing them I should explain that there are about 140 members of this conference, held under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and that they come from countries including six of which still have the status of colonies. In order to promote the frankest possible exchange of opinions, our sessions have not been open to the press. As a member of the U. S. group I have of course participated in all the discussions, but in order not to violate the rules governing conference



by Frederick V. Field

publicity, this column will have been okayed by conference officials before release.

There is common agreement here that the first objective of the immediate postwar period in the Pacific will be to prevent the re-emergence of an aggressive Japan. This will be done, on the one hand, by exercising close controls over all aspects of Japanese life, and, on the other, by strengthening the unity of the United Nations coalition and particularly the role therein of the friendly Far Eastern nations of the anti-Japanese alliance such as China and the Philippines. All our proposals for the treatment of Japan after defeat, all our plans for preventing Japan from ever again endangering the security of the world are premised upon our willingness and ability to develop an increasingly powerful alliance among the victorious Allies.

WE ENVISAGE a Japan whose economy and political life will be largely destroyed at the time of defeat. According to the Cairo Agreement her whole empire will be taken away, leaving her just the home islands. These will have been severely bombed; shipping will have been almost completely destroyed; any arms remaining will be lost by the terms of surrender. All foreign properties and investments will be taken away in the form of reparations to benefit China.

It is the general view here that among the

Conference Considers What to Do With Japan

very first duties of the forces of occupation should be the speedy arrest of the leaders of Japanese aggression, trial of war criminals, the destruction of the whole apparatus of aggression, and the removal of oppressive legislation and institutions. These would be the first and essential steps necessary to release whatever democratic forces there may be in Japan. Our controls should be exercised in such a way as to encourage, rather than frustrate, the upsurge of progressive groups.

THE Emperor and the elaborate institution which surrounds him, all of us, regardless of nationality or position, regard as dangerous. And we all want to see him discredited as rapidly as possible. However, whether he is to be deposed by the Allies or his disposition left to the Japanese themselves is a point on which considerable disagreement remains. The general feeling is that much will depend on the United Nations' later opinion as to the Emperor's war guilt.

Japanese economy will have to be carefully controlled for an undetermined period after the war. Industrial and military disarmament will have to be maintained through the control of key industries and by watching raw material imports. Whether Japanese economy will be permitted to recover must depend solely upon considerations of general security. And that, of course, will depend upon the unpredictable factor of the rise of Japanese democratic forces.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Rankin's Chauvinism

Lancaster, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Having just sent a letter to Rep. John Rankin at the House Office Building, Washington, regarding his chauvinistic attitude toward Congressman Clayton Powell, Representative from New York, I feel it is justifiable for all patriotic Americans to follow suit. Every colored and white voter should protest to Rep. John Rankin for his fascist attitude toward our Negro citizens. Let those letters fly—now!

CARL D. RIEDEL.

The Garden Is Heated

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Many people have stayed away from Madison Square Garden, because it's always so cold. Can you please do something about this? It will be easier to sell tickets if people know they won't freeze while they are there.

MARY F.

[Ed. Note: Madison Square Garden is comfortably heated.]

On Palestine Moyne Trial

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why the suppression now going on in the Lord Moyne killing trial? Here a young man on trial for his life makes a two-hour speech to explain his motives and the censorship causes complete suppression, "permitting it" only to be called a "political tirade."

DAVID SYLVIAMO.

That Evil Man

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please let me know if there is not some way to bring this evil man called Benjamin De Casseres (of the Hearst press) to the court to give him a lesson? Or is there a pro-USSR Society that can sue this man for a million dollars.

Yes, is not there a way to show this horrible "human bacteria" that he can't call USSR "a barbarous Asiatic Country" and get away with it?

Don't you call this man's performance a dangerous treachery against the interest of USA? Of course it is.

K. BAID.

Letter to WJZ

Navy Yard, S. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The main idea of this letter is to send you a copy of a letter I wrote to station WJZ and while I am at it, I'm telling you now how I like Mike Gold's column. Here's what I wrote WJZ:

"A program like the one-sided 'town meeting' debate as to whether Communism is a menace to the American way of life, had best be left off if you don't know how to conduct it in a democratic American way.

"If you were running a 'debate' on whether Nazism is a menace to America, I guess you'd put Hitler and Goebbels on one side, and Goering and Streicher on the other.

"Personally, I would have liked to hear what the Communists might have to say for themselves. People in all the liberated countries think enough of them to give them a place in the government and I believe we could at least give them the decency of a fair chance to speak for themselves."

FERRELL M. HUNT.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

WHEN the news of the Supreme Court's decision on the Thomas case in Texas came off the wire ticker recently my mind immediately flashed to the report of Joseph Padway, chief counsel of the AFL, before the New Orleans convention of the Federation.

Padway, whose reputation as a good attorney I respect, delivered a fine report on the menace of state anti-labor laws that Sen. W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel's Christian American Association is spreading from state to state. The report was fine with one "little" miscalculation — the section dealing with the case of President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.



Upon passage of a law in O'Daniel's home ground, requiring persons to register before they could solicit membership for a labor union, Thomas defiantly flew to Texas and addressed a well-advertised meeting of the oil workers. Looking straight into the faces of the state's sizable collection of law enforcers he solicited membership for the CIO about as emphatically as his powerful lungs could. As expected, he was pinched, convicted, sentenced and the case started its climb to the high court.

Padway said "we regret that it happened," for it is "not the best way in which to test

by George Morris

the validity of the law." He pictured the whole procedure as sensationalism.

THE court decision gave the verdict. Not only was Thomas upheld and the law knocked off the books of Texas and several other states, but the court commended Thomas for putting the test so squarely so it could come for a direct test.

Of course, even a lawyer could make a mistake, especially if he is under the influence of the sort of clients Padway has. But there is something more fundamental here that goes beyond the sphere of the barristers. I say we need more streamlining in law testing and Thomas gave a fine example of what I mean.

If the people take several years in testing every law that the likes of O'Daniel put on the statute books our grandchildren will still be testing them, and the South will still be a base for reaction. Testing a law isn't testing the law of gravity or a mathematical formula. People make the law, so people violate or observe them and people make rulings upon them. And people change.

THOMAS didn't start something new. The method of demonstratively walking into a reactionary lion's den is traditional in America. Our greatest liberals—genuine ones

Facts for Victory

THE war production record of 1944 was referred to recently both in the report of War Mobilization Director Byrnes and by the President in his budget message.

Both men stressed the prodigious achievements of our people on the home front. Both emphasized that we have not only doubled the output of the American economy and produced the mass of weapons and materials required for our armies and navies and allies. We have at the same time maintained a standard of living for the population as a whole higher than we enjoyed in any peacetime year. The President put our national gross product at \$197.5 billion in 1944, close to the \$200 billion which is considered necessary for a full-employment economy in post-war years.

The figures speak for themselves. Munitions production now runs at a rate in excess of \$4 billion a year. The index of total industrial production was nearly two and a half times as high in 1943-1944 as in the prewar period 1935-1939, rising from a base of 100 in the years before the war to 239 for 1943 and nearly as high for 1944. The index of durable goods manufactures advanced from 100 for the prewar period to 360 in 1943 and to 352 in 1944.



by Labor Research Assn.

IN ACTUAL weapons of war, the figures are equally impressive. Our aircraft workers turned out the record number of 96,369 planes of all types in 1944. In terms of airframe weight they reached the unprecedented total of 1,112,000,000 pounds, an increase of 50 percent over that for 1943 and more than three times the weight of the output of 1942.

The shipbuilding workers also did a tremendous job. Last year alone the merchant shipyards of the country built 1,677 ships with an aggregate deadweight of 16,343,436 tons.

The farmers, too, made notable achievements. With smaller numbers at work on the land, the volume of farm production was nearly one-third greater than in the prewar period.

Higher incomes and expenditures of the people reflected this war production boom. The total wages, salaries, interest, dividends and the like rose to an unprecedented level in 1944. These combined "income payments to individuals," as they are called, soared to \$155 billion last year compared with \$142.3 billion in 1943.

WITH these huge funds flowing into the hands of individuals the consumption of the American people reached a new peak in 1944. In fact, the volume of consumption—all the goods and services bought by the

Peak War Production And Home Consumption

people—has increased every year during the war since 1939, except during 1942 when there was a slight setback of 1.5 percent due to the initial curtailment in the output of automobiles and other durable consumer goods previously available.

For goods and services during 1944 a record total of \$96.5 billion was spent, compared with \$91 billion the previous year, a rise of 6 percent.

Increased prices accounted for a part of the increased expenditures. But on the whole the quantity of goods and services supplied last year was about as large as in 1943.

In dollar value the total of consumer expenditures went up 56 percent from 1939 to 1944. When allowance is made for the increase in prices, the real volume of goods and services bought by consumers rose by 19 percent in this period.

All these figures on production and consumption attest to the high productivity of the American economy. With such high records behind us we can agree with Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board who writes in the latest issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin: "Having experienced an annual output of goods and services of nearly 200 billion dollars during the war, the people of this country will not be satisfied with a peacetime output of 125 to 150 billions. In the period ahead, we should keep constantly in mind that this is a 200 billion dollar a year country."

U. S. Greeks Ask Full Athens Story

Greek American circles are deeply aroused over the completely misleading statements by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on Thursday, and hope that the United States will insist upon a relaxation of British censorship, permitting correspondents to tell the full story.

It will be remembered that 11 of the 12 American correspondents in Athens protested this censorship to the State Department on Jan. 5. They complained that they could not interview the ELAS leaders in Athens,



CHURCHILL

and could not "even occasionally" tell the EAM's side of the crisis.

If Churchill is so sure of his facts, these circles exclaimed, why doesn't he let the American newspapermen write freely?

As for all of Churchill's specific charges, Greek American leaders heatedly denied them.

While Churchill claims in one place that the present government of Gen. Nicholas Plastiras is "Liberal-Socialist, Left Wing Democratic and Republican" he also admits elsewhere that the "Greek government . . . is so largely dependent upon our armed forces for their existence."

The best proof of the completely dependent and unrepresentative character of the Plastiras regime, the Daily Worker was told, is the current appointment of Gen. Stylianos Gonatas as Governor of Macedonia.

Gonatas was an organizer of the pro-German Security Battalions. He was a Greek Pierre Laval. And he is so cocky over the forcible restoration of Greek reaction that he announced his own appointment to the governorship at Salonika, even while Greek conservative circles in London were denying this fact in some embarrassment. The only purpose of such an appointment is to continue the war on the ELAS and the EAM.

And the whole rumpus over "hostages" has this same purpose; it is intended to provide the excuse for the murder of thousands of Greeks in the Athens area, and the pursuit of the rest of the EAM into the hills of the northwest.

Basil Viavianos, editor of the Greek National Herald, declared the day before yesterday that private cables to his paper from Athens tell how Gen. Plastiras has already organized 12 brigades, from all the riff-raff from the Middle East and

elsewhere to prosecute a punitive expedition on the ELAS.

As for the charge of Trotskyism against the Greek Communist Party, it was pointed out that the current issue of the Greek American Tribune, published here contains the speech by George Siantos, the Communist leader, made to a mass meeting in Athens on Nov. 19.

This speech is enough to bring tears to your eyes, because it is so definitely a refutation of Churchill's malicious lies.

COMMUNIST HEROES

The prime minister claims that the Communists in Greece did not fight the Germans, but Siantos says:

"More than 5,000 heroic dead have dyed the earth of the capital with their honored blood. Two thousand of these were Communists of Athens. Many higher leaders of the KKE (the Communists) fell heroically in the battle against the German-Italian-Bulgarian invaders.

Among these were five members of the Central Committee of our Party. . . .

Notice also the mention of "German-Italian-Bulgarian invaders," this refutes the charge that the Communists were remiss in defending their country against the fascist Bulgarians, as Churchill claimed.

"Invaders and fifth-columnists and other Greek reactionaries, inside and outside of Greece, fight the EAM, each in its own manner," Siantos declared — "with the machine gun, with the knife, with intrigue and with isolation. But the EAM heralds national unity in the fight for national independence, for the territorial integrity of the country, for laocracy. . . ."

Observers point out that while Churchill accused the Communists of using "knives" against hostages, Siantos used the same term to describe the campaign against the EAM, even before the fighting broke out on Dec. 3.

And "laocracy" is the exact equivalent of Abraham Lincoln's definition — government of, by, and for the people.

"That is what the EAM had established before the British arrived; that is what the British have torn away from Greece by a barbaric assault on its people, in alliance with men like Gonatas," these Greek-American sources declared.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

GENIUS CLUB presents "Saturday Night on Broadway," show, dance and nightclub. Opening of 1943 season. Two floors of entertainment for one admission price. Dance in a penthouse ballroom looking out over New York. One hour satirical musical show specially written. With Lou Kleinman, Bernie Herne, Toni Peters, Billy Korf and Jane Martin. Plus 101 handsome servicemen. Show produced by Leo Shull. Tom Jones orchestra and smooth music. Dancing begins 8:30, show at 10:30 p.m. Admission 85c plus tax. Servicemen admitted free. A new night club for New Yorkers. 12 Astor Pl. (near Broadway and 8th St.) BMT to 8th St. or E. side IRT to Astor Pl.

SQUARE DANCING to the tune of an accordion is fun when led by Enge Menaker, well-known caller and square dance leader. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. at 8:30 p.m. 75c.

A NITE OF FUN AND FROLIC with "Chuck" Thomas and his Playboys, spotlighted by a novel entertainment program. If you don't come, we'll send for you. Subs. 60c. Teachers' Lounge, 8th floor, 12 Astor Place, N.Y.C. Trade Union Comm. AYD.

TANGO RUMBA, SAMBA, Waltzes, Polkas, Fri., Sat., Sun., 6:30-8:30, 60c. Folk, social dancing, 8:30-12:30. Superb instruction, fun, Giotzer, Spartacus Hall, 269 W. 25th St.

CELEBRATE FOURTH TERM INAUGURATION. A Latin American Fiesta ("Fun, Frolic and Fanfare"). Spanish dances from Lola Bravo's Studio. Taro and Maria, Flamenco dancers. Roberto Nicols, guitarist. Dancing to real Latin American music. Refreshments. The Institute, 23 West 26th St. Proceeds for Comité Latino Americano. Subs. 75c.

RUSSIAN AFFAIR. Dance and entertainment tomorrow night. Nola Studios, 1467 Broadway, bet. 51st & 52nd Sts., N.Y.C. Two orchestras. Ely Spivack, Max Kalinsky and ensemble. Yasha Yakovlev, Caucasian dancer. Irv Fields, continental orchestra. Latest Soviet songs and music. New program every Saturday night. Presented by Musical Circle. Admission 85c, tax included. 9 p.m.

LIKE REAL SQUARE DANCING? Musical program. Mass singing. Thomas Jefferson Club, CPA, 201 West 72nd St., rm. 218 Subs. 35c. 8:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL, Saturday, Jan. 20, Golden Gate Ballroom. Muriel Smith, Josh White, others. Consuls General of five countries, Negro Labor Victory Committee. See our ad on this page. JOIN OUR FUN, members and friends. Interesting discussions, surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

Tonight—Bronx

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, Upper 7th A.D. Club Variety Show and Party is being held tonight, January 20th and not on January 29th as appeared erroneously in yesterday's issue. See display ad for time and place.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

"INDIA TODAY." A first-hand account of inside India by Axis Pabany, member of the All-India Student Federation, and Indian delegate to the International Student Assembly. Followed by social and folk dancing. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c. Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

"RUSSIAN WOMEN I HAVE INTERVIEWED." Lecturer Thelma Nuremberg. Upper Women's Group at Victory Club, 201 W. 72nd St. Adm. 75c. Sunday at 3 p.m. LAURA DUNCAN and AL MOSS will entertain you at a party to aid the Spanish Maquis in France. Dancing and refreshments. Subs. 75c. The Institute, 23 W. 26th St. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. 6 p.m. on.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

JOHANNES STEEL, noted radio commentator, in Brighton! He speaks Sunday evening on "The Political and Military Scene." Auspices Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn. CAPT. SERGEI KOURNAKOFF, prominent writer and lecturer, to speak on "World Events and the USSR" at JFPO Community Center, 3109 Surf Ave., on Sunday evening, Jan. 21st, at 8 p.m. sharp. Sub. 35c plus tax.

Coming

TCHAIKOWSKY CLUB is offering a night of Soviet songs and music, Saturday, January 27th at 201 W. 72nd St. Exclusive program with our own ensemble and the famous accordionist, Basil Foaen. Our brother Vitis will sing for the first time. "Myika Returns to Odessa and Is on His Way to Berlin." Dancing and fine buffet. Proceeds to Soviet children. Adm. 75c.

Newark, N. J.

8 COURSE CHICKEN DINNER at the Bazaar of the IWO Shale on Sunday, Jan. 21st, from 1 p.m. on at 516 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J.

Rome Students Hit Affront by Churchill

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE FOR GREATER SHARE IN WAR ON NAZIS

Thousands of Italian students demonstrated in Rome Thursday for a greater share in the war against Germany, in answer to Prime Minister Churchill's rude dismissal of Italy as a useful partner.

Churchill told the House of Commons Thursday: "We have no political combination in Europe and elsewhere in respect of which we need Italy as a partner."

American Col. Clayton P. Kerr, deputy director of the Allied Military Mission to the Italian Army, asserted Thursday that Italian troops could not play a larger role in actual combat because "training would take too long."

Kerr ignored these outstanding facts in the Italian military picture: That 120 Garibaldi Brigades of guerrillas are putting up a terrific

battle in the occupied north with the scarce arms they can muster. That many Italian partisans have been disarmed by the Allies. And that these men require no extensive additional training to assume a far greater share in liberating all Italy from the common enemy.

Churchill, however, did not appear enthusiastic at the prospect of a free north Italy.

"The great populous districts in the north," he said, "... the large population . . . containing great numbers of violent and vehement politicians . . . will be thrown . . . hungry upon the fragile structure of the Italian Government in Rome, with consequences which cannot be accurately foreseen."

Appointment of Alberto Tarchiani

as Italian Ambassador to Washington was reported yesterday.

Tarchiani, a member of the Italian Action Party and a founder of the Mazzini Society here, had been ejected from the Society in 1943.

His removal, Jay Reid of the Herald Tribune said on Thursday, "reportedly stemmed from accusations" that Tarchiani was "in the pay of the British Government."

Gurley Flynn to Speak Jan. 28

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, vice-president of the Communist Political Association, will speak Sunday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p.m., on women and their role in the coming world peace. The forum, sponsored by the Emma Lazarus Club, International Workers Order, will be held at the Bath Beach IWO Center, 2075 86 st., Brooklyn. Admission is 40c.

Dear Constant Reader:

Do you often feel like going to a night club on Saturday? Where can you go? N. Y. nightclubs are for people who can nonchalantly hand the waiter \$10 and say "keep the change."

Not for us, Bub.

Isn't it time for a stork club for working people—progressive working people? And who wants a show with tired gags and hags?

We want satire, skits, and songs like "The House I Live In" and "Free and Equal Blues." We progressives don't check our head with our hat.

This kind of nightclub opened last Saturday. Did the people like the idea? They waited 20 minutes in line. (We have faster ticket sellers now.)

For 85c plus tax, you get any seat you choose, a spacious dance floor, orchestra, one hour comedy show, and drinks 35c, beer 10c. The show features Bernie Herne, comedian and Lou Kleinman, composer and piano-satirist, Billy Korf, Jane Martin, Toni Peters and others. Plus Tom Jones and orchestra.

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Asks U. S. Work With Lublin Gov't Dreiser Joins Fight To Aid Taylor Case

In a statement to President Roosevelt today the American Polish Labor Council expressed confidence that "our government will find a way toward cordial cooperation with the newly established provisional government of Poland."

The statement was signed by Leo Krzycki, president of the American Polish Labor Council, on behalf of its national committee.

"The Polish nation is contributing towards victory," the statement said in part. "It is paving the way for the establishment of a democratic, representative form of government."

"In the liberated part of Poland

people today are practicing democracy. Trade unions have been re-established, as well as other organizations of the people. Schools and churches are open once again.

"By the will of the Polish people, who are fighting our common enemy, a Provisional Government of Poland was formed in Lublin, which no doubt has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people in the liberated parts and has the support of that part of Poland which is being liberated by the Red Army and the Polish Army."

"We are confident that our government will find a way toward cordial cooperation with the newly established Provisional Government of Poland. We have no doubt of your friendship for the aspirations of the Polish people to build a sovereign, independent, democratic Poland."

"Such a Poland can be a strong

Poland, because it will live in peace and cooperation with its neighbors, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and the other democratic nations of Europe, and with the United States of America.

"We also feel that the borders of Poland should be extended westward at the expense of Germany, so that Poland may not only regain land originally hers, but that the broad outlet to the seas will give her essential economic opportunity and above all, security from any new German attack."

"We are confident that such a solution of the problem is not only in the interest of Poland, but also for peace and security of all Europe. Permit us, Mr. President, once more to assure you of our cooperation and positive support of your policies as outlined in your message to the 79th Congress."

Theodore Dreiser and Lillian Smith, famous novelists, are among the latest additions to the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, according to Miss Glenda Sullivan, executive secretary.

The committee, organized to get state action on the case of the young Negro wife and mother, who, on Sept. 3, last, was abducted and raped by a gang of white youths at Abbeville, Ala., is located at 112 E. 19 St., with sponsors in more than 20 states and the District of Columbia.

Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, author, and the Rev. Benjamin C. Robeson, pastor of the Mother Amez Church, are co-chairmen of

the committee. Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack is treasurer.

Other newcomers to the committee and the regions they represent include Conrad Alken, poet; Louis Burnham, executive secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Ala.; Ring Lardner, Jr., writer; Cheryl Crawford, theatrical producer; Sono Osato, dancer; William Gropper, artist; Hazel Scott, pianist; William Rose Benet, poet; and Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer; Ruth Benedict, author; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Ga.

The following Southern states are now represented by sponsors: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas. Committees, in addition to sponsors, are at work in many of these states.

Alabama, for instance, is centering its activities around the editor of the Alabama Tribune, Negro weekly, of Montgomery. The Louisiana movement is spearheaded by the Transport Workers Union of America, CIO, of New Orleans.

The executive board of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor has called a meeting for 8 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 23 W. 26 St. The white investigator sent by the committee to Abbeville has just returned and will report to the meeting.

Meeting to Honor Polish Martyrs

A meeting to honor the memory of Polish artists, scientists and musicians murdered by the Nazis will be held Sunday, Jan. 21, 3 p.m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

The meeting is sponsored by Polonia, IWO Polish Section.

Among those scheduled to speak are: Julian Tuwim, Boleslaw Gebert, Arthur Szyk, and Irene Morska.

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In this corner

Some Comment on Joe Louis' Ring Plans
Bill Mardo

Perhaps we're wrong, but somehow or other we feel that Joe Louis' statement yesterday about retiring after just "one fight with Billy Conn" is slightly conditional upon certain other factors—factors which the great Negro champ may not have foreseen when he announced his postwar fighting plans from Camp Shanks.

History has proven that King Joe rarely says anything he doesn't mean with all his heart. And there's no doubt that yesterday, a Joe Louis who is still at least 18 months away from donning his civvies again, was completely certain that: "I'm going to defend my title only once after the war, and Billy Conn will be the challenger. He deserves a chance because he's the No. 1 contender and he gave me my hardest fight."

It's our contention that the greatest heavyweight champion of all time will climb through the ropes at least twice after the war's over, and here's what we base our reasoning on:

Joe Louis will be about 32 or so when mustered out of the Army. (He's 30 now and this allows for another year in the service plus the additional six months period. Of course, this estimate as to when a good portion of our boys will be coming home is subject to correction by the tides of war, history, and our Veteran Commander.) Now the average fighter is all through at 30. But in discussing Joe Louis, one must remember that he's not what you'd call an "average fighter." Joe has received a minimum of punishment during his ring career. Think back, and see if you can recall more than five occasions when Louis was compelled to travel for longer than 10 rounds.

Except for his first bout with Max Schmeling, even in those scraps that went more than 10 stanzas, Joe was on the dishing out end and not receiving. Combine two factors, the one that Louis' body and legs have taken very little strain throughout the years; and two, that Joe's entire fighting equipment is built upon the very solid ring thesis of never a wasted step, never a wasted blow. In other words, he's never really fought himself out, or expended the terrible, life-shortening type of energy that less gifted fighters exhibit in most bouts.

Time and again, we've seen men leave the ring looking five years older. Chest heaving, face and body bloodied, legs quivering, and complete exhaustion masking their features. With the exception of that aforementioned Schmeling bout, Joe Louis has finished his fights with the same consummate calm and perfect physical condition that he displayed in answering the first bell.

Conclusion number one: Joe Louis' fight life must be rated five years longer than the average boxer—meaning he's good until 35, if he cares to fight that long.

Certainly Billy Conn will want at least one tuneup before meeting Joe after the long years of ring rustiness, and we see no reason why Louis won't be in the same need of a warm-up scrap before tangling with the terrifically talented Pittsburgh kid. While Joe's been giving a lot of boxing exhibitions since he's entered the Army, nonetheless he needs the kind of sharpening only a real opponent can give him.

Conclusion number two: The very nature of Louis' opponent (Conn) requires that he be in tip-top shape for his title defense. Which means that his fight with Conn will be his second postwar bout, and not his first and last.

Our last contention is based upon very practical considerations—the money angle. Joe has come a long way since he left his job in Ford's auto factory to try his hand at boxing. The intervening years have seen him reap a substantial fortune, which he's tied up in real estate, annuities and such. Louis will probably be in need of ready cash when he comes out of the Army—and what better way to do it than knock over a lot of the soft touches who pass off as heavyweights today.

Joe can probably coin another million dollars with a handful of fights and a minimum of energy. And especially if he should kayo Conn (as he will), Louis may decide to linger a while longer.

At \$50,000 a linger, who isn't entitled to change his mind?

There's No Place Like Brooklyn

Outside a winter rain was turning everything to ooze, but seated in his favorite chair before a crackling pine log fire, Nap Rucker's sharp eyes took on a Flatbush twinkle as he recalled the years he was with the Brooklyn Dodgers as pitcher and scout.

"Gosh, there's no place like Brooklyn," he said at his big, rambling farm home in this town of Roswell, 20 miles north of Atlanta. "I guess it's the greatest baseball town on earth. The fans stick by you right down to the end."

Rucker—whose real name is George and not Nap, a moniker that was given him by Grantland Rice—spends his time these days overseeing his small farm and helping out his neighbors whose men folks are off at war.

Rucker thinks that baseball is headed for a bonanza after the war, recalling that it was after the first world war that the game caught the public's fancy during the golden twenties.

He is opposed, however, to the farm system now operated by the major leagues.

"Let the people have their own

ball clubs," he said, "and they will a lot sooner support it than if the outfit is owned by somebody a thousand miles away."

Rucker returned only last Spring from the canal zone to which he hurried with the U. S. army engineers just after Pearl Harbor. Although in his 60's, he is straight - shouldered, husky and keen witted. His heavy shock of hair is streaked with gray, but his years of outdoor life have given him a rugged and youthful appearance.

Rucker gave an example of what he meant by the spirit of Brooklyn. Last year, he recalled, he went up for a baseball meeting and "decided to take a stroll down through town." He had no sooner reached the main business intersection, he said, when he was spotted by the veteran boot black stationed there.

"Well, he called out to everybody in sight to 'look who's here, old Nap Rucker,' and all around, the guys came running to welcome me home. Gosh it was a wonderful feeling for an old hand. You can't explain it, but there's something about Brooklyn. The fans never forget."—(U.P.)

NYU Defends AAU Crown at Armory Tonite

With a strong entry from local colleges, clubs, service units and schools, including many veteran champions and ambitious youngsters, the 1945 indoor track season will get off the mark tonight at the 22d Regiment Armory with the holding of the annual Metropolitan AAU senior championships.

New York University is defending the team title with a good 24-man squad headed by Eddie Conwell, Met, IC4A and National indoor sprint champion. The New York A.C. has a veteran 18-man entry.

Coach Emil Von Elling's well-conditioned Violet team will take a lot of beating with Conwell and a flock of other sprinters in the 60, Maurice Callender in the 600, brother Stanton in the 1,000, Henry Eckert and Armand Osterberg in the mile, Leo Pondecaro in the three-mile, Rondell Lennox in the high jump, Cataldo Galeona in the weight and five relay teams in the sprint medley, mile and two-mile races.

There are five individual defending champions—Conwell, 60 yards, Jimmy Herbert, seeking his fifth straight in the 600, Joe Medgyesi, NYAC, in the mile walk, Homer Gillis, Coast Guard, broad jump, and John Meagher, NYAC, 35-pound weight.

The mile race features Jimmy Rafferty, of the NYAC, the National 5,000-meter and cross-country champion, and Met. mile winner two years ago, and Rudy Sirms, Pioneer Club, national junior 1,000-meter champion.

The Columbia Midshipmen look like the big threat tonight.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—First Piano Quartet
WJZ—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Kay Armen, Songs
WABC—Warren Sweeney, News
WQXR—News Reports
11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend—Sketch
WQXR—New York Philharmonic—Symphony Young People's Concert
11:30-WEAF—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Hockey Hall
WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WABC—Billie Burke Show
WMCA—News; Music
11:45-WJZ—Shopping Talk—Lois Long

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News; Consumer Time
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—Jean Tighe, Songs
12:15-WJZ—Radio Harris—Broadway News
12:30-WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Hour
WABC—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WEAF—Variety Music
WOR—Lopes Orchestra
WJZ—Eddie Condon's Jazz Concert
WABC—Grand Central Station
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WMCA—Health Talk
1:25-WABC—News Reports
1:30-WEAF—The Baxters—Sketch
WOR—Symphonies for Youth
WJZ—Soldiers With Wings
WABC—Report to the Nation
WMCA—Recorded Music
1:45-WEAF—John MacVane, News
WMCA—This Is Our Town

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—These Are Our Men
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Rigoletto
WABC—Of Men and Books
2:15-WABC—Adventures in Science
WMCA—Christian Science Talk
2:30-WEAF—Musical Program
WOR—Leo Egan, News
WABC—Carolina Hayride
WMCA—Studio Music
WQXR—Request Program
2:45-WOR—Talk—Stanley Maxted
WHCA—Front-Page Drama
3:00-WEAF—Baltimore Symphony Orchestra
WOR—This Is Halloran
WABC—The Land Is Bright
WMCA—News; Novena Service
3:30-WOR—Where Are They Now?
WABC—Syncopation Piece
WMCA—News; Waltz Music
3:45-WABC—Job for Tomorrow
4:00-WEAF—Doctors Look Ahead
WOR—News; Barry Orchestra
WABC—Report From Washington
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WABC—Report From Overseas
4:30-WEAF—Variety Show
WOR—Variety Musicale
WABC—Assignment Home
WMCA—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—Grand Hotel—Play
WOR—Uncle Don
WABC—Philadelphia Orchestra
5:30-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—Prima Orchestra
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Joseph Fuchs, Violin
5:45-WEAF—To Be Announced
WOR—Shirley Eder, Interview
WJZ—Marion Mann, Songs

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News; Friendship Ranch
WOR—News; Strictly Personal
WJZ—Tell Me, Doctor
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
6:15-WJZ—Sports—Harry Wismer
WABC—People's Platform
WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs

—From the Press Box

Cards' Stan Musial Inducted Into Navy

By PHIL GORDON

Stan Musial, gifted young slugging outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, passed his induction physical examination in Pittsburgh yesterday and was accepted by the Navy.

Key cog in the Cards' push to three N. L. pennants and two world championships during the past three years, Musial will be assigned to his camp Monday afternoon.

"I'm glad I made it in the Navy," Musial said. "A lot of my friends are in the Navy and like it. I know I will, too."

One of the hardest hitting outfielders in the majors, Musial, who lives in nearby Donora, is the father of two children—Richard, 3, and Geraldine, six weeks.

He won the major league batting championship in 1943 with a .357 average and was selected as the National League's most valuable player. Last year he was runner-up to outfielder Fred (Dixey) Walker of Brooklyn for the National League batting crown, hitting .347, 10 points less than the Dodger star.

Musial joined the Cardinals toward the close of the 1941 season, participating in 12 games, after playing in the minors less than two years. In 1942, his first full season with the Cardinals, the left-handed hitter batted .315.

He was the third Cardinal regular to be lost since the team defeated the St. Louis Browns in the 1944 World Series. The others were Max Lanier, ace southpaw pitcher, and Fred Schmidt, another hurler.

After passing his physical, Musial disclosed that he had lost four pounds—from 175 to 171—since the 1944 season closed.

Rangers Aren't Quite "In", Yet

With a chance of overtaking the Bruins and climbing into 4th place, and the play-offs, our New York Rangers ran aground Thursday night and dropped a 7-3 contest to the second-place Detroit Red Wings.

For the first 20 minutes, Frankie Boucher's boys looked hot as Hank Goupal and Freddie Thurier notched two tallies to keep abreast of the Wings, 2-2.

But the Blueshirts fell apart at the seams in the second period, as the Wings scored three times, and twice more in the third frame. In that final stanza, Phil Watson grabbed a pass from DeMarco to account for the last Ranger score.

Thursday night's setback kept the Blueshirts in fifth place, two points behind the Bruins and playoff dirt. . . . Our Hopefuls tackle the league-leading Montreal pucksters tonight at the Canadian's home-court.

Hockey Standings

| | W. | L. | T. | P. | A. | Pts. |
|---------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Montreal | 22 | 5 | 2 | 130 | 68 | 46 |
| Detroit | 19 | 7 | 4 | 143 | 96 | 42 |
| Toronto | 14 | 13 | 2 | 105 | 93 | 30 |
| Boston | 10 | 17 | 1 | 104 | 123 | 21 |
| N. Y. Rangers | 6 | 15 | 7 | 85 | 138 | 19 |
| Chicago | 4 | 18 | 4 | 69 | 115 | 12 |

Tomorrow Night's Games
N. Y. Rangers at Montreal.
Chicago at Toronto.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—600 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—430 Kc.
WABC—830 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1330 Kc.
WNEW—1150 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WHN—1650 Kc.
WOB—1290 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1560 Kc.

6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—Edward Tomlinson
WMCA—Fighting Words
6:45-WEAF—Religion in the News
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Labor—U.S.A.
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Radio Beam—Jack Shafer
7:00-WEAF—World's Great Novels
WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Play—Mayor of the Town, with Lionel Barrymore
WMCA—News; Flatterbrains
7:15-WJZ—Leland Skow, News
7:30-WEAF—The Saint—Play
WOR—Arthur Hale, News
WJZ—Meet Your Navy
WABC—America in the Air
WMCA—News Reports
WQXR—Concert Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Songs of Israel
8:00-WEAF—Gaslight Gayeties
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Early American Music
WABC—Danny Kaye Show; Harry James, Lionel Stander, Eve Arden

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Movies

How Not to Attain Immortality

By David Platt

The struggle against old age has agitated scientific minds for hundreds of years. Alexander Bogomolets, founder and director of the Kiev Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology has devoted many years to discovering ways of prolonging the life span. Old age, Bogomolets argues is the result of social conditions, of cold, hunger and poverty, all of which play havoc with the human body and make it an easy prey to a variety of diseases. The day after the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union, a cable from Moscow announced to the world that Bogomolets had perfected a life-prolonging serum.

All this is by way of introducing the new Rialto film—The Man in Half-Moon Street, which ignores everything that science has to say on the subject of longevity and substitutes a cheap treatment of the pulp magazine theory of eternal youth. It is pure fantasy about a 90-year old doctor (Nils Asther) who keeps himself eternally young by exchanging glands with captive

THE MAN IN HALF MOON STREET. A Paramount film with Nils Asther, Helen Walker, Reinhold Schunzel. Screenplay by Charles Kenyon. Directed by Ralph Murphy. At the Rialto.

medical students. The only hitch is that the victims die after the operation. Scotland Yard enters the case when an art critic notices a remarkable resemblance between a portrait painted by the young doctor and the work of a man who lived in the last century. The mad doctor who hopes to marry a beautiful young heiress and live forever with her, is eventually trapped by the laws normal men live by and dies horribly while trying to elude the police. It adds up to another miscarriage in the long string of films that substitute pseudo-science for truth. When are we going to get the real thing about the age-old struggle to prolong the span of life?

Naval Battle Photo Exhibit

A large wartime exhibition is announced by the Museum of Modern Art to open Wednesday under the title Power in the Pacific: Battle Photographs of Our Navy in Action

on the sea and in the sky. These are official Navy photographs in black and white and in color, shown in enlargements ranging from two to 12 feet and presented in dramatic sequence on the second floor of the Museum. Capt. Edward Stelchen, USNR, has assembled the 150 photographs which comprise the show and will personally direct the exhibition. Text is being written by Lieut. Roark Bradford, USNR. The exhibition will remain on view at the Museum through March 18 and will then be circulated throughout the country.

CIRCULATING EXHIBITIONS
In its auditorium galleries the Museum will show three new circulating exhibitions. The first, The Lesson of War Housing, is now open and will remain on view through Sept. 25. It will consist of approximately 50 panels and enlarged photographs of various types of wartime housing in the United States.

The other two circulating exhibitions, which will be on view from Sept. 28 through March 18, are examples of a new technique which the Museum has developed for circulating exhibitions. These two, Creative Photography and What Is Modern Painting? are multiple exhibitions and have been reproduced in quantity for rental or purchase by schools, colleges, libraries, clubs, small museums and other community organizations.

The other multiple exhibition to be shown will be Creative Photography and consists of 12 panels on which are displayed enlarged and contact photographs, accompanied by text and explanatory diagrams. The photographs illustrate the work of outstanding American and European photographers such as Ansel Adams, Edward Weston, Helen Levitt, Berenice Abbott, Arthur Rothstein, Weegee, Henri Cartier-Bresson and many others.

Today's Music

Philharmonic-Symphony, Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 11 a.m. Conductor, Leopold Stokowski. Gladys Swarthout, soprano. Overture to William Tell. Rossini. Two Minutes from L'Arlesienne; arias from Carmen. Bizet. Aria from Samson and Delilah. Saint-Saens. Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana. Mascagni. Prelude to Aida. Veros. Overture to Rienzi. Wagner. Webster Aitken, piano, Town Hall, 3 p.m. Toccata in C minor. Bach. Rondo in A minor (K. 511). Mozart. Thirty-three Variations on a Theme by Diabelli, Op. 120. Beethoven. Jazz Concert, directed by Eddie Condon, Carnegie Hall, 5:30 p.m. Program delayed.

Victory Concert, New York Public Library, 5:30 p.m. Catherine Aspinall, soprano; Arthur Lora, flute.

Golden Hill Chorus, Town Hall, 8:30 p.m. Conductor, George Mead; John Hamill, tenor.

Martial Singher, baritone, McMillin Theater, Columbia University, 8:30 p.m.

Comment by Samuel Sillen

Free Distribution of Classics Is Notable Experiment in City Schools

Of more than passing interest is the decision of New York's Board of Education to print 600,000 books of fiction which school children will be allowed to keep for their very own. Distributed free, the books will supplant similar titles at present borrowed from the city textbook stocks.

Offhand, this is educational experiment, apparently the first of its kind in America, strikes me as a very progressive and practical idea. As the Board declares:

"Many of us feel that the methods of the past have not engendered the love for books that children should have. Many of the textbooks lent to the children are not attractive in appearance. After a term or more of use, they are worn, dog-eared and filthy when handed out to the child at the beginning of the term. They are hardly an inspiration to future book lovers."

The conventional textbook practice of "lending" has always been defended on the ground of economy.

But the Board of Education now declares:

"We have every reason to believe that the price of the books . . . will be low enough to enable us to give the books to the children at no more cost than buying relatively small quantities of other books and lending them."

The first six books to be issued include Tom Sawyer, Treasure Island, a condensed version of David Copperfield, and an anthology that will contain such short classics as Edward Everett Hale's The Man Without a Country, Poe's Purloined Letter, Irving's The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and O'Henry's The Gift of the Magi.

This is a good list, even if not an original one. The books will be made available for junior high school and the last elementary school classes.

The Board has authorized acceptance of printing bids for 100,000 paper-bound copies of each of six volumes.

BOOK PROJECTS

Pupils will be encouraged to design their own end-papers, special bindings and covers, and illustrations for the situations described in the books.

The public school will themselves contribute to the preparation of the

classic. For example, the Board expects that the drawings of Tom Sawyer will be a product of classes in the High School of Industrial Arts. A pupil from another school will be asked to draw the cover. An art teacher is illustrating Treasure Island.

The Board has assured the public that this new venture is not intended to restrict freedom of choice by teachers and principals. It hopes that the experiment will result in having "such a wide choice of these new books on hand that the children and teachers can make their own selections quite broadly."

Naturally, this step will not correct some major problems in the city school system today. It would be a good idea, for example, to combine this experiment with higher salaries for teachers.

But as one item on the educational agenda, the new book idea would appear to have everything to commend it. If it succeeds, there is no reason why it should not be extended beyond the "fiction book" area.

I should welcome the comment of classroom teachers, who are in a better position to appreciate the value and possible limitations of this experiment.

New Issue of Political Affairs

The January issue of Political Affairs has evoked praise from many quarters. New Century Publishers, which issues the magazine, reports. In letters from new subscribers in various parts of the country admiration is expressed for the clarity of various articles, as well as for the magazine's format.

Political Affairs is the successor to The Communist and is edited by Earl Browder, Eugene Dennis and V. J. Jerome.

In the February issue, off the press soon, Earl Browder heads the list of contributors with "A Political Program of Native American Fascism." He discusses the recent election campaign and the threat implicit in Republican strategy, to United Nations victory and American democracy.

Adam Lapin contributes an article dealing with the President's message to Congress.

Marcia Scott's discussion of the Polish issue gives the background of current developments and shows the Soviet Union's role in defense of Poland.

V. J. Jerome writes "What of the War Criminals?"

Other articles include Dr. Samuel Sillen's discussion of Marx and Engels on Lincoln and the Civil War; George Morris, on CIO-AFL unity; Donald Lester MacKenzie on "The St. Lawrence Seaways"; Max Gordon on "Albany Battleground" and Robert Digby on three recent conventions.

A Soviet military analyst, Maj. Gen. M. Galaktionov, writes on "The Danger of Aggression in the Light of the Victory of the War."

THE STAGE

LAST 8 WEEKS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY and COLONEI the FRANK WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS MARTIN BECK 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evngs. 8:30, Matinees THURS. & SAT. 2:30

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Rita Daigle was chosen from 10 semi-finalists to be crowned Queen of the Press Photographers' Ball Feb. 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Daigle is 18, blonde, and a Thornton model. Those are flashbulbs that you see adorning her beautiful smile. Vital statistics: 5 feet 6, weight 108 pounds, bust 34, waist 23, hips 33.

Daily Worker Photo.

FDR on the Air Today at 11:45

President Roosevelt's inaugural address, to be heard over WOR-Mutual today, Saturday, from 11:45 to 12:20 p. m., will be rebroadcast twice on WOR. It will be heard tonight, Saturday at 8:15 p. m., and tomorrow morning (Sunday).

Yiddish Musical Hit Spoken in English

Menasha Skulnik, comedian of "Good News" at the Second Avenue Theatre, hereafter will speak most of the dialogue in that American-Yiddish musical hit entirely in English. The Joseph Rumshinsky production, which features Miriam Kressyn and Max Kleiter, is scheduled to continue for the remainder of the season, with special weekend performances every Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

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Late Bulletins

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, January 20, 1945

Justice Department Seeks to Limit Issues in Bridges Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — The Department of Justice today went on record as opposing Harry Bridges' petition for a writ of certiorari, but indicated it expected the Supreme Court to review the case, and asked that the review be limited to the question of freedom of speech.

In a memorandum filed by the Department of Justice with the Supreme Court, it was claimed that Bridges' contentions regarding adequacy of evidence and the asserted denial of due process in the conduct of the deportation hear-

ings "present no issue warranting further review."

The petition filed by Bridges also asked for the writ on the ground that the 1918 statute (amended in 1945), under which the deportation warrant was issued "as construed and applied," is a denial of freedom of speech and association in violation of constitutional rights. Section V of the statute provides for deportation of aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization which believes in, advocates, teaches or advises, overthrow of the government by force and violence.

B-29s Hit New Tokyo Target

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI). — Blasting a hitherto untouched target, a fleet of Superfortresses from the Mariana Islands—said by Tokyo to number 80 planes—today set fires and explosions ranging through the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi, 10 miles west of Kobe, where single and twin-engined fighters are produced for the Japanese air force.

The enemy apparently was caught by surprise as Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell's raiders, making their 12th major attack against the Japa-

nese home island of Honshu, bombed the plant in daylight without losing a plane.

The Kawasaki plant is the fourth major enemy aircraft center to feel the crushing weight of Superfortress attacks. China-based B-29s have made six raids against Omura on Kyushu, site of the great Omura aircraft plant, while the 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas has hammered the Mitsubishi plant at Nagoya five times and the Mitsubishi factories at Tokyo three times.

OPA Not to Ration Cigarets

By United Press

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said today he did not believe the government would attempt rationing of cigarettes.

He said the proposed rationing plan by the tobacco companies was a "fine idea" and that he hoped it worked.

Asked whether he thought a ration of 15 cigarettes a day would be fair, Bowles smiled and said:

"I smoke more than that myself."

Soviets Liberate Lodz, Krakow, Tarnow; Nazi Front Collapses

(Continued from Page 1)

Lodz, Poland's greatest industrial center which had a pre-war population of 672,000 persons, 68 miles southwest of Warsaw, fell in a 29-mile advance by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army which shattered German defenses between the city and the Vistula River.

In a 30-mile advance, Zhukov's tanks and infantry captured Leczyca, 235 miles east of Berlin, and also captured Kutno, 70 miles west of Warsaw, on the Warsaw-Berlin railroad.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army captured the ancient Polish capital of Krakow, 47 miles from the German frontier which was described by Stalin as "the most important cultural and political center of our ally, Poland."

Krakow was the former seat of the Nazi governor general of Poland and the Soviet premier termed the city "a powerful center of German defenses covering the approaches to the Dabrowa coal-mining district."

Konev's troops have reached the border of the German coal and steel region of Silesia, and were 37 miles southeast of Dabrowa and 30 miles from the notorious German concentration camp at Oswiecim.

Southeast of Krakow, en. Ivan I. Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army

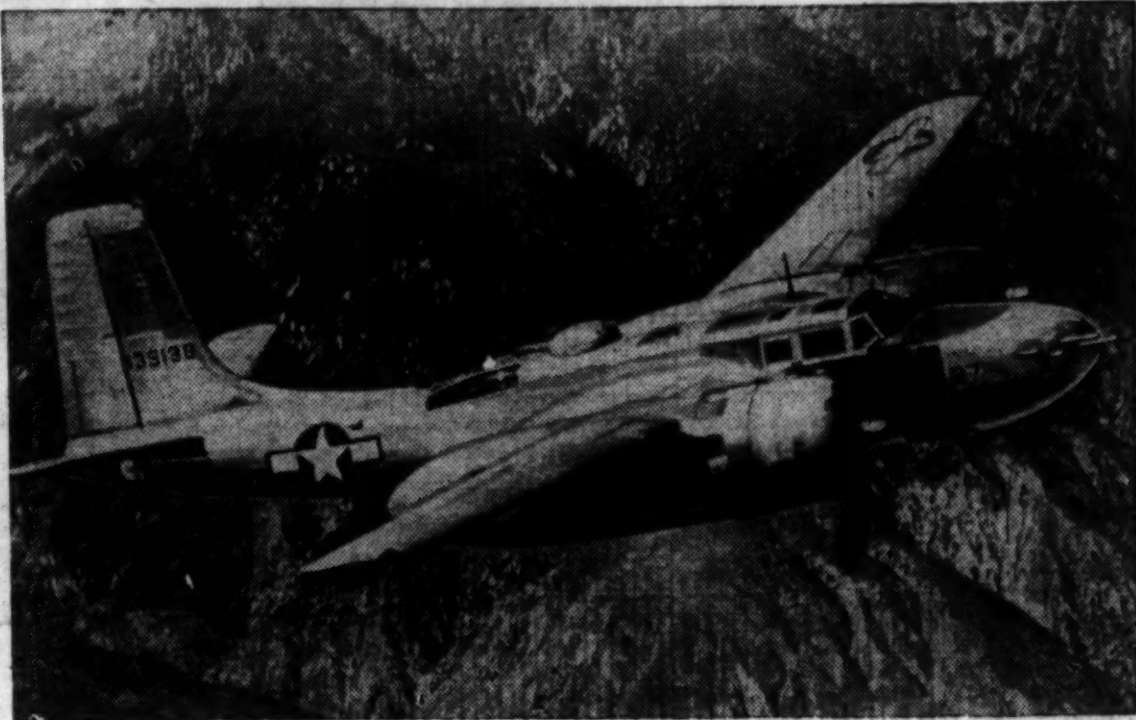
launched its offensive Jan. 18, Marshal Stalin revealed. Troops under 21 generals—an indication of the numbers involved—broke enemy lines west of Sanok and in four days advanced 50 miles on a 37-mile front. Soviet troops have captured the stubbornly defended rail junction of Tarnow, in southwestern Poland, 47 miles east of Krakow.

RIVERS FORCED

Capturing more than 400 towns and villages, they forced the Wisloka and Dunajec rivers and captured the cities of Jaslo, 71 miles east southeast of Krakow; and Gorlice, 61 miles southeast.

While Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russians smashed into East Prussia from Lithuania, a second army was closing in on the province from the south. Stalin announced that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2d White Russian Army captured by storm the fortress towns of Mlava, seven miles south of the enemy frontier, and advanced beyond to capture Dzialdowo, less than three miles from the border.

Dzialdowo was captured in a 22-mile gain and is 17 miles south of Tannerberg, scene of a Russian defeat in the first World War. The town is 98 miles southeast of the free city of Danzig. Pionsk, 35 miles northwest of Warsaw, also was seized.



This A-26 Invader poses for the camera with all guns revealed. One of several models serving specific purposes on various fronts, the A-26 carries heavy fire power from a combination of ten 50-caliber machine guns. Turrets at both top and bottom carry two 50's each.

The Veteran Commander

ON THE DANZIG-KATOWICE LINE

FORWARD elements of Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army Group are reported to have reached the Katowice-Danzig railroad, which used to be the backbone communication line of Poland, hauling coal and ore from Polish Silesia to the Baltic Sea. From a military viewpoint, this basic rail line was the backbone of the German front in Poland. Konev has now cut it west of Czesochowa, near the junction of Herby, 40 miles east of the Oder River industrial city of Oppeln.

Southeast of this offensive, a new Soviet blow has been delivered: another army group (still unidentified) has crashed through enemy defenses between the Vistula and the Carpathians, and has advanced 50 miles to the west, obviously engulfing the German lines on the Visloka and the Dunajetz and moving toward the Krakow-Novy Targ line. Thus Silesia is being enveloped directly from the south, and Slovakia from the north.

As a result of this new offensive (the fourth major effort to start within one week), German positions in Slovakia have become untenable, and there is little doubt that the enemy is already pulling out of the Dukla-Koshice area and will have to fall back to the Morava line, which, with the Oder, forms one strategic defensive "unit."

Still further south, the garrison of Budapest (which has lost 60,000 prisoners in three weeks) has been herded into a narrow strip of Buda and is agonizing. However—and this sounds really unbelievable—the Germans are still attacking with strong tank and infantry forces southwest of Budapest, still trying to reach Budapest.

In the bend of the Vistula, Marshal Zhukov has crashed through to the ap-

proaches to Lodz and Kutno, and is making for the middle Warta, where a stiffening of enemy resistance should be expected.

Up north Marshal Rokossovsky is approaching the border of East Prussia from the south and is advancing westward, in the direction of the lower Vistula.

Between these multiple thrusts large enemy pockets are being liquidated (such as the one at Skarzysko-Kamienna, which was captured on Jan. 18, when on Jan. 16 Soviet troops were already 60 miles to the west of it; at Skarzysko the remnants of several German divisions were captured, including a panzer division with about 100 tanks and its commanding general).

Thus from Lake Balaton to the Masurian Lakes in East Prussia the Eastern Front is aflame in a zone 650 miles long and about 75 miles wide. Churchill's statement that all fronts will keep aflame is being carried out in the east with a vengeance.

THE British Second Army gained two miles north of Aachen.

Two American divisions crossed the Saar River and gained one and one-half miles against the southern shoulder of what is left of the German salient in Belgium-Luxembourg.

Nothing noteworthy happened on the Italian front.

GEN. KRUEGER'S troops continue to advance on Luzon without meeting any real Japanese resistance, while our big bombers continue to blast Formosa and the south China ports.

The Japanese have gone on the offensive again in China. They are attacking a section of the Canton-Hankow railroad from the Hengayen area. This is a frantic effort to consolidate their rear against a possible American landing in China. The intensive aerial bombardment of the China coast by our air forces is plainly scaring the Japanese stiff. They know their Nimitz!

PINKY RANKIN

